

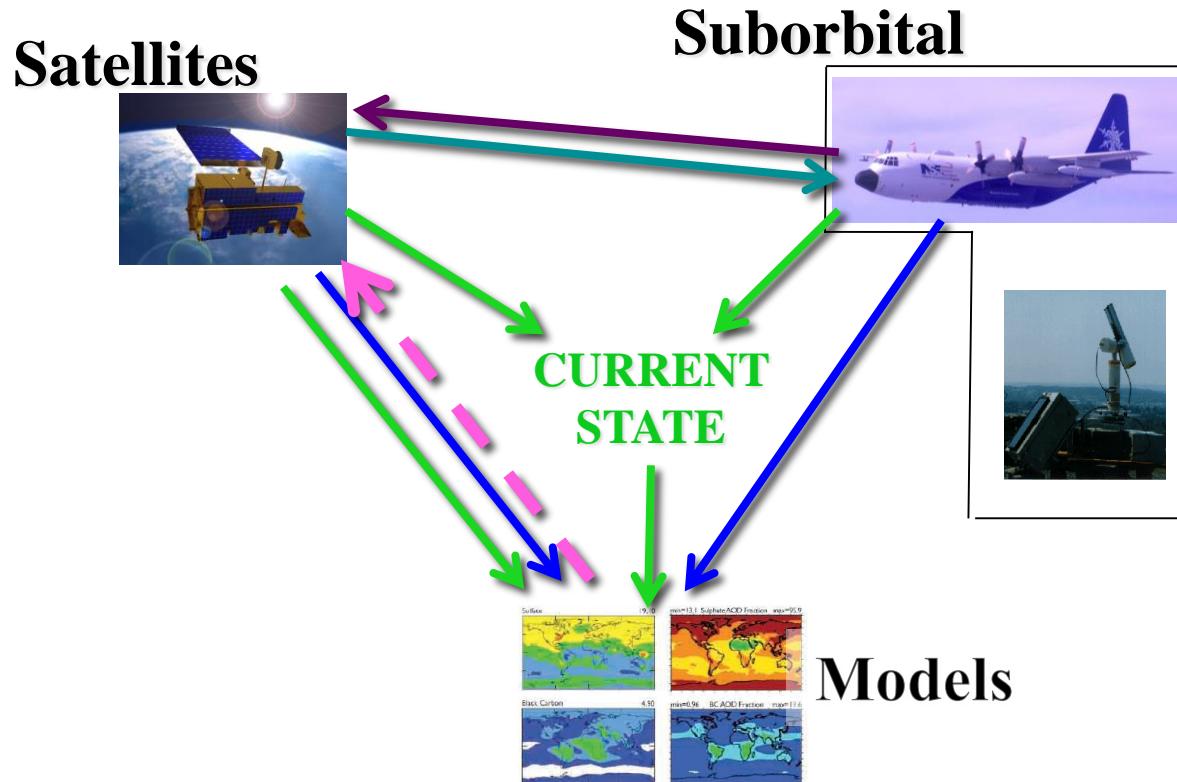
How We Can Constrain Aerosol Type Globally

Ralph Kahn

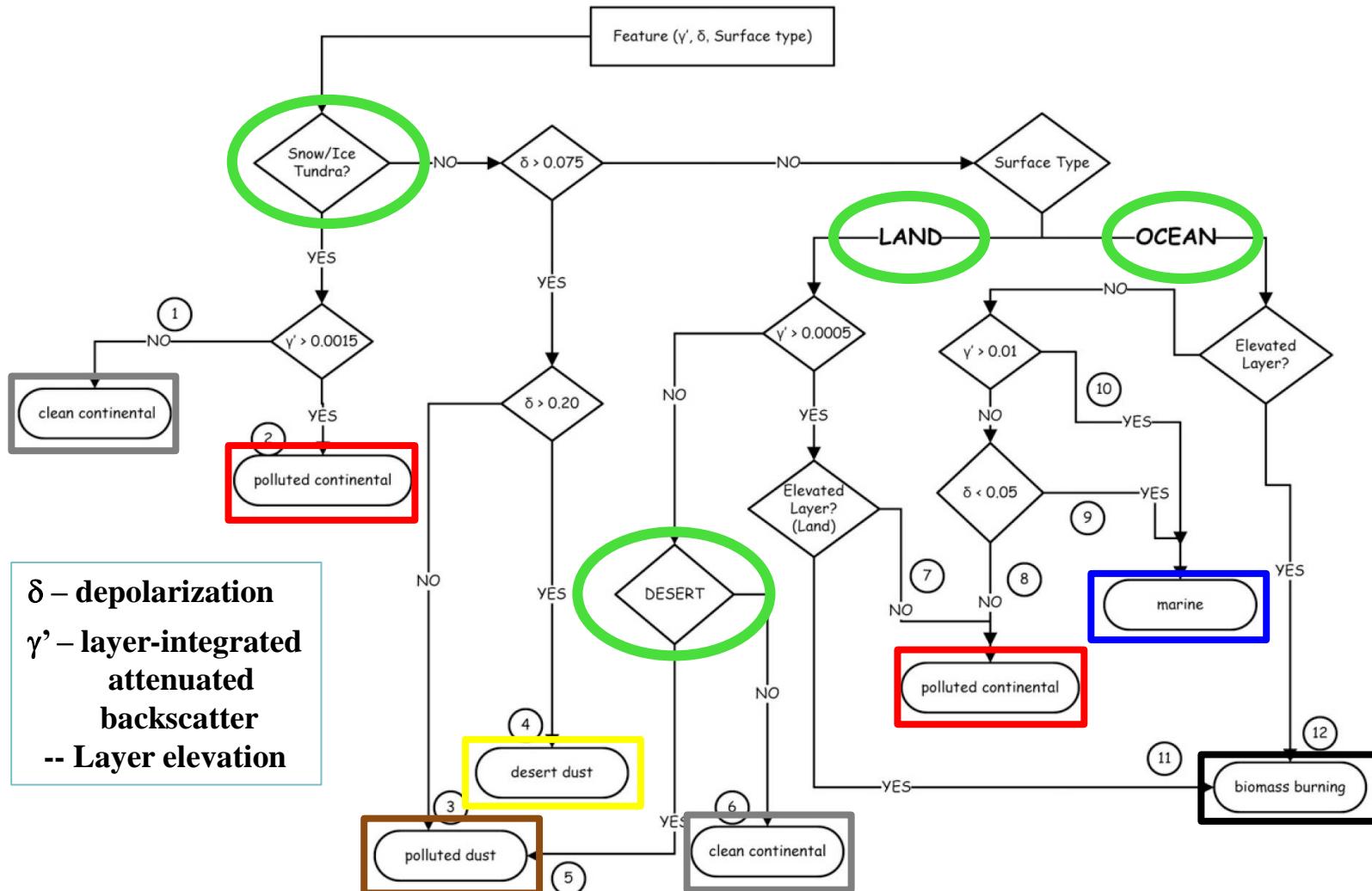
NASA/Goddard Space Flight Center

SAM-CAAM Science Definition Team:

Timothy Berkoff, Charles Brock, Gao Chen, Michael Cropper, Richard Ferrare, Steve Ghan, Thomas Hanisco, Dean Hegg, Hal Maring, Vanderlei Martins, Cameron McNaughton, Daniel Murphy, John Ogren, Joyce Penner, Peter Pilewskie, John Seinfeld, Doug Worsnop



CALIPSO 6-Type Interpretive Composition Classification Scheme

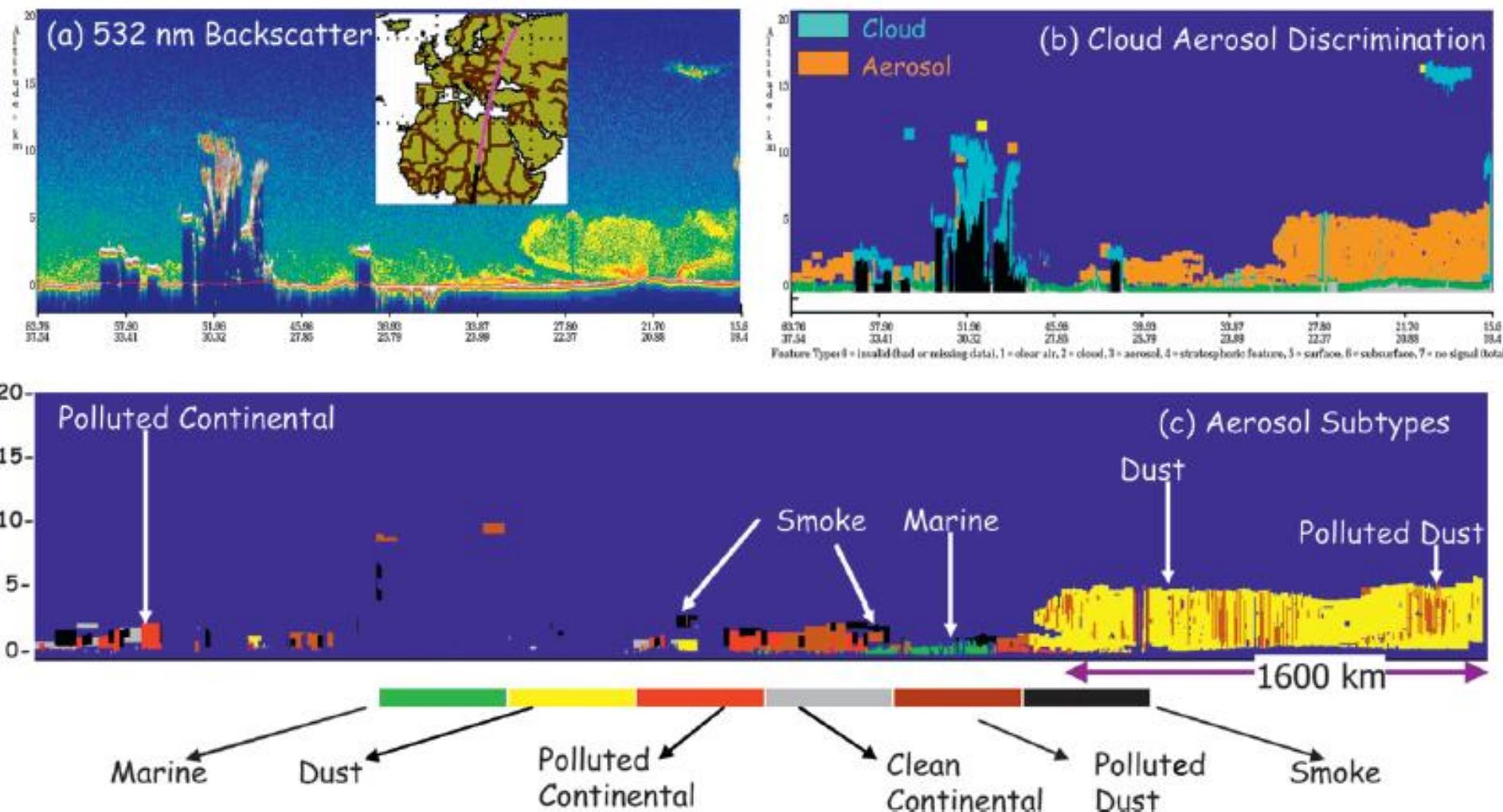


δ – depolarization

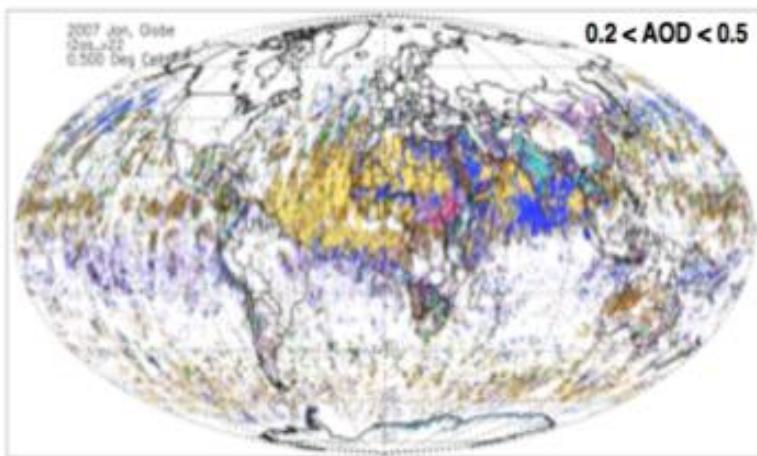
γ' – layer-integrated attenuated backscatter

-- Layer elevation

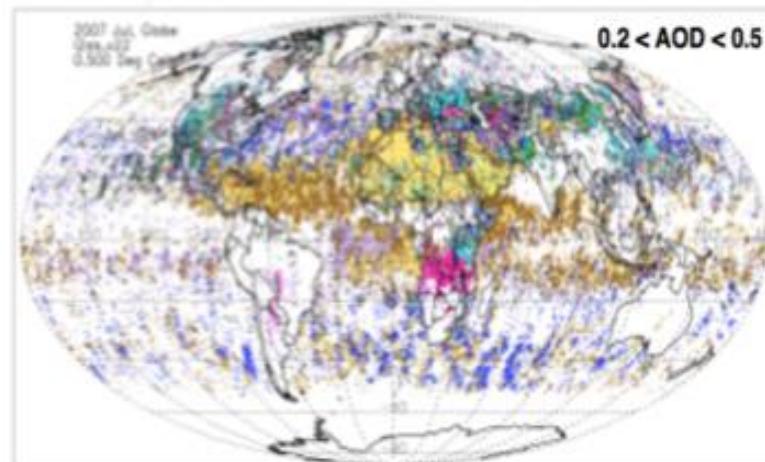
CALIPSO 6-Grouping Aerosol Type Classification



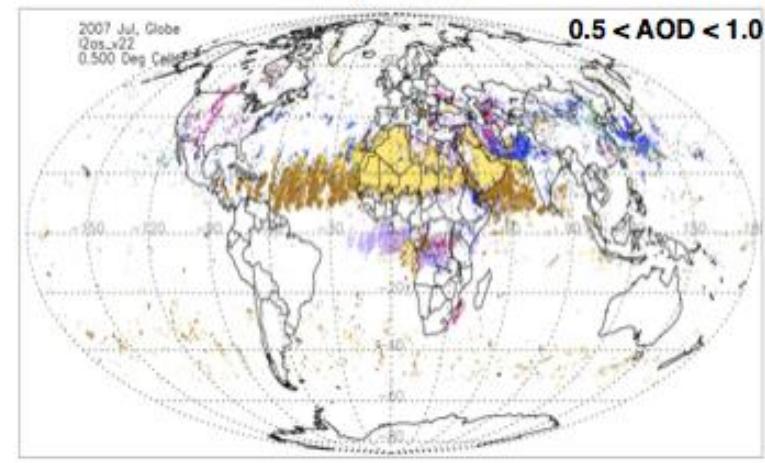
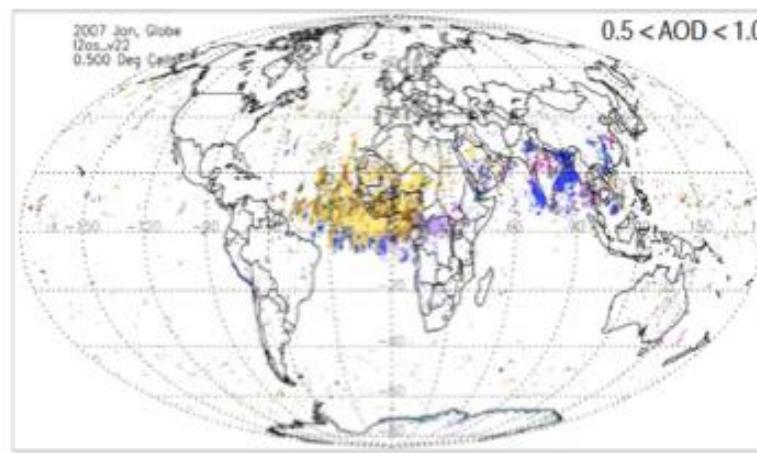
MISR Retrieved-Physical-Properties Aerosol Type Discrimination



January 2007



July 2007



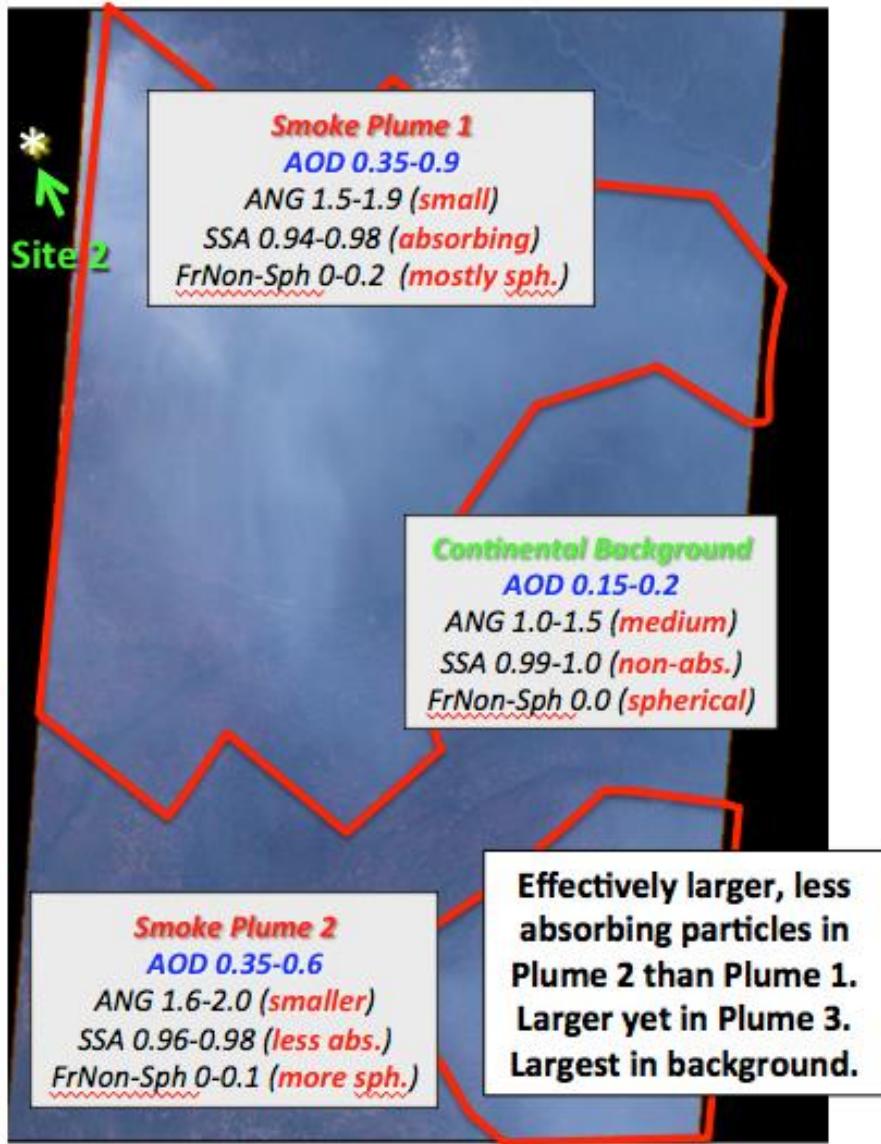
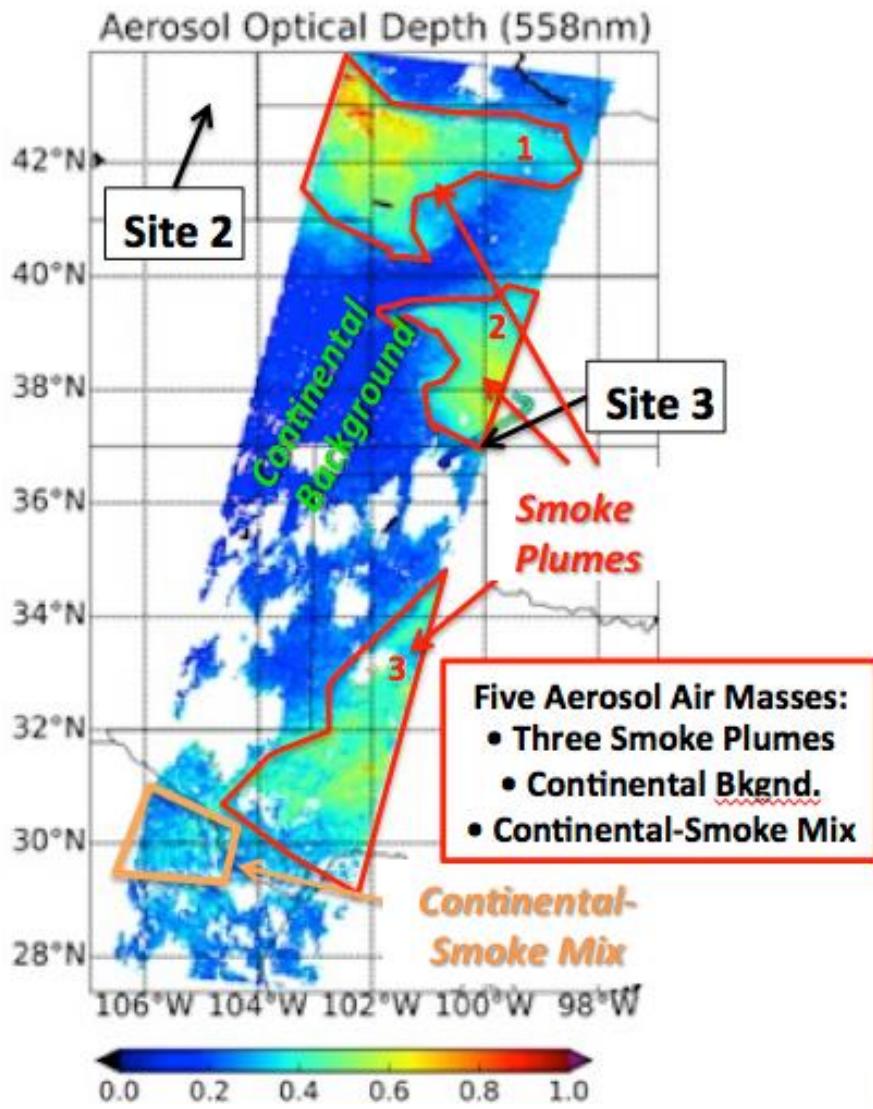
Spherical, non-absorbing

Spherical, absorbing

Non-spherical

Kahn & Gaitley JGR 2015

SEAC⁴RS – MISR Overview 19 August 2013



Passive-remote-sensing **Aerosol Type** is a **Total-Column-Effective, Categorical** variable!!

Aerosol-Type *Validation* Approach

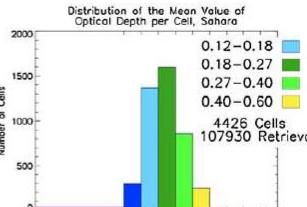
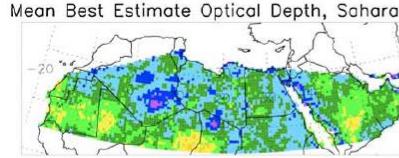
- **No “Ground Truth”** except from Field Campaigns (*Golden Days*)
 - Unlike *Spectral AOD* (and *ANG*) from AERONET,
Particle Properties derived from AERONET entail **many more assumptions**
 - *Far fewer* Satellite-AERONET Sky-scan than Direct-sun Coincidences
- **Field Validation** case studies
- **Self-consistency** tests
 - *Qualitative*, but useful
 - *Regional* and *Temporal Behavior* (stratified) vs. **Expectation**
- **Comparisons** with AERONET proxies
 - Compare *Seasonal, Inter-annual* patterns **Statistically**
 - *Fine-mode Fraction* (FMF)
 - *Effective radius* (r_e) and *variance* (σ) [two modes – *issue with def. of “modes”*]
 - *Single-scattering albedo* (SSA) [for $\text{AOD}_{440} > 0.4$; AERONET SZA $> 50^\circ$]
 - *Sphericity* (“%Sph.”) [for AERONET *ANG* < 1.0 only – few coincidences w/AOD >0.2]

MISR Aerosol-Type “Validation”

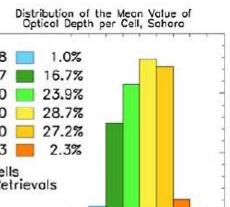
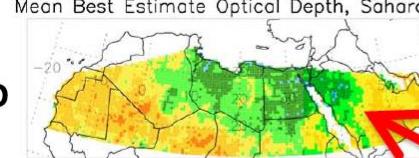
January 2007

Sahara Desert (Arid Region)

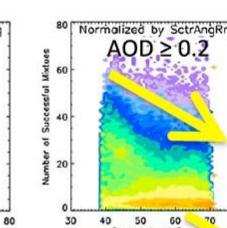
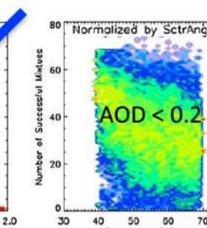
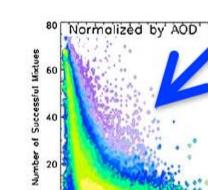
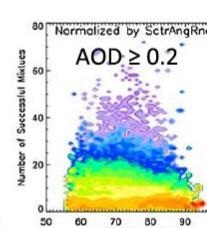
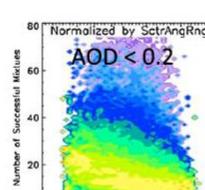
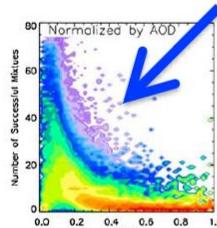
July 2007



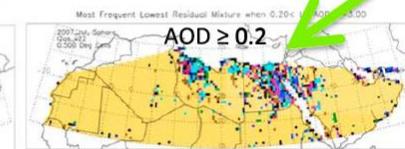
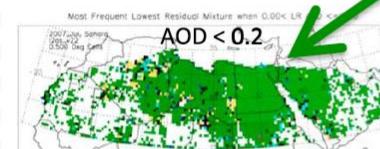
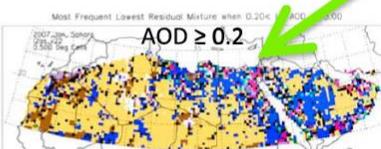
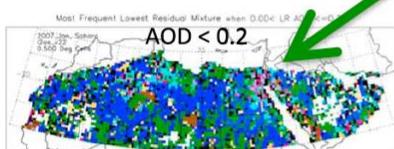
AOD



Mean Best Estimate AOD Map & Histogram Distribution

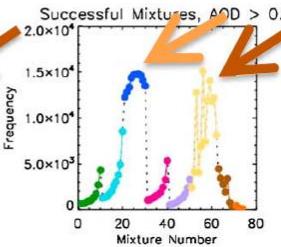
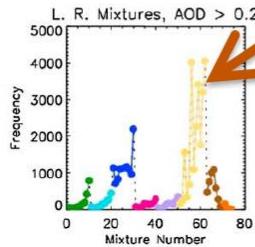


#SuccMix vs. Normalized AOD & vs. Normalized Scattering Angle Range

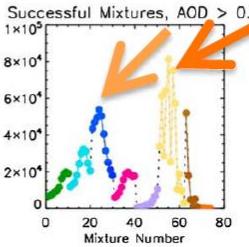
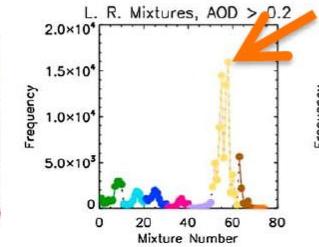


Legend: 1-10 (green), 11-20 (cyan), 21-30 (blue), 31-40 (magenta), 41-50 (light purple), 51-62 (yellow), 63-70 (orange), 71-74 (dark orange)

Most Frequent Lowest Residual Aerosol Type Mixture Group, Stratified by AOD

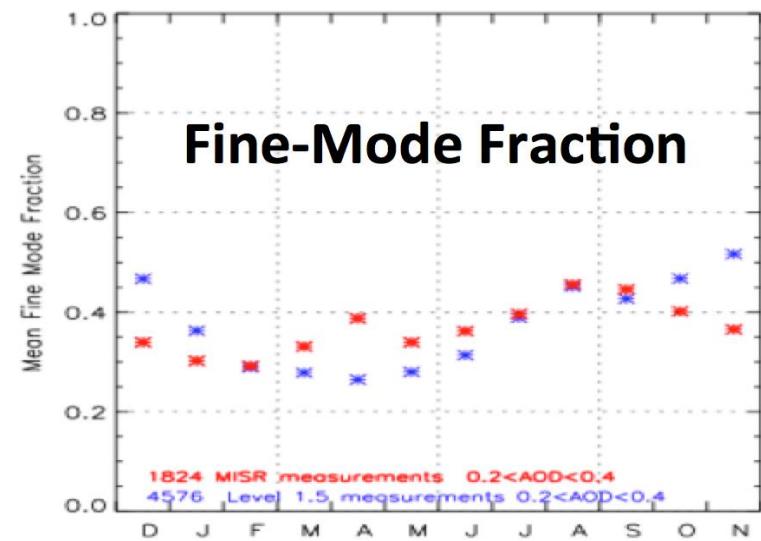
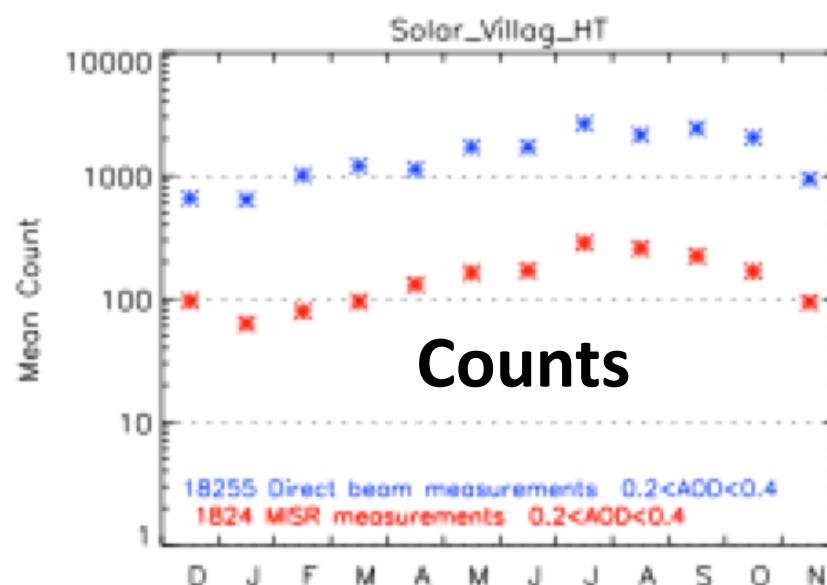
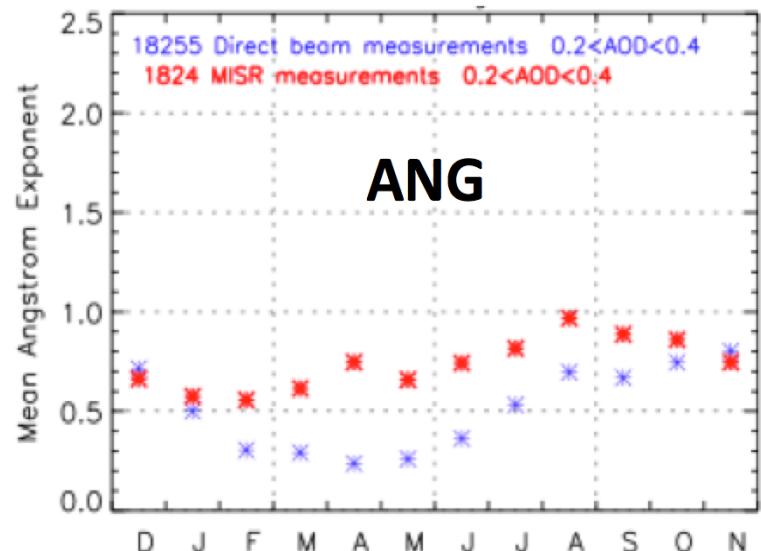
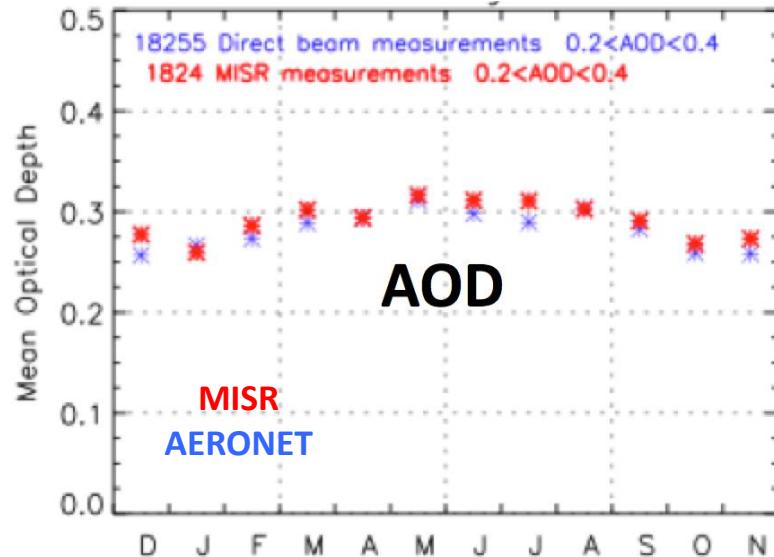


Fraction
> 0.0001
> 0.0004
> 0.0010
> 0.0016
> 0.0025
> 0.0040
> 0.0065
> 0.0100
= 1.0000



Histograms of Lowest Residual & All Successful Aerosol Type Mixture Groups vs. AOD

Statistical Comparisons with AERONET – Solar Village





Satellites

frequent, global snapshots;
aerosol amount & aerosol type maps,
plume & layer heights

Aerosol-type Predictions;
Meteorology;
Data integration

Model Validation

- Parameterizations
- Climate Sensitivity
- Underlying mechanisms

Must **stratify** the global satellite data to treat appropriately situations where **different physical mechanisms** apply

Remote-sensing Analysis

- Retrieval Validation
- Assumption Refinement

Regional Context

Suborbital

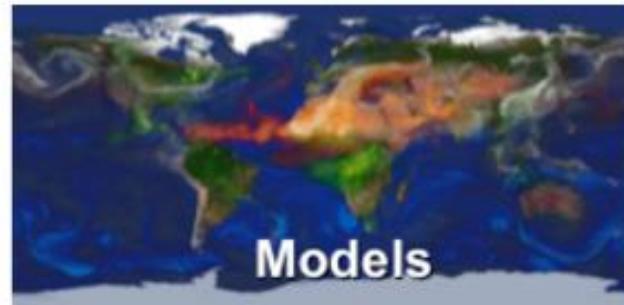
targeted chemical & microphysical detail



point-location time series

CURRENT STATE

- Initial Conditions
- Assimilation



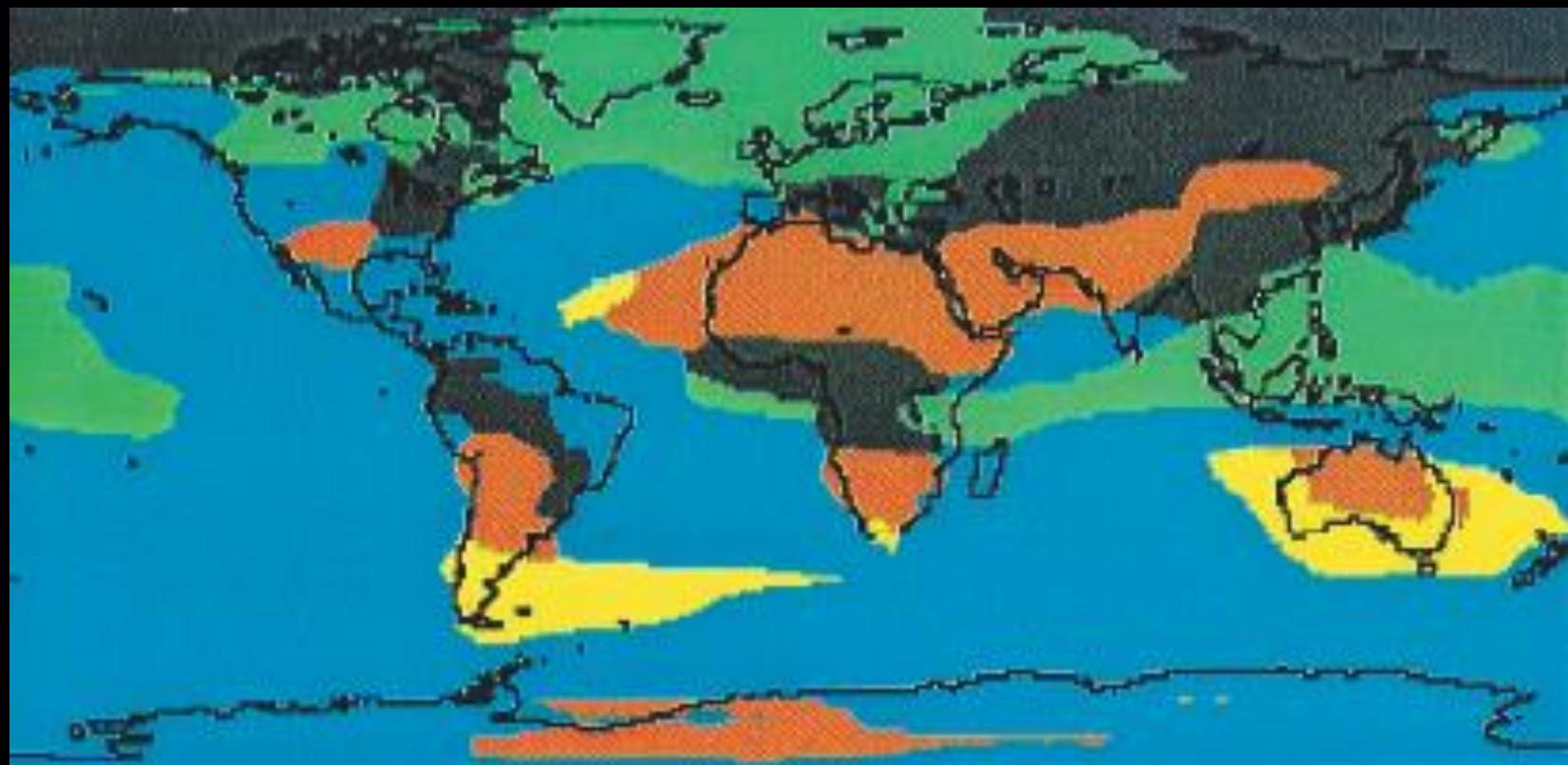
Models

space-time interpolation,

Aerosol Direct & Indirect Effects

calculation and prediction

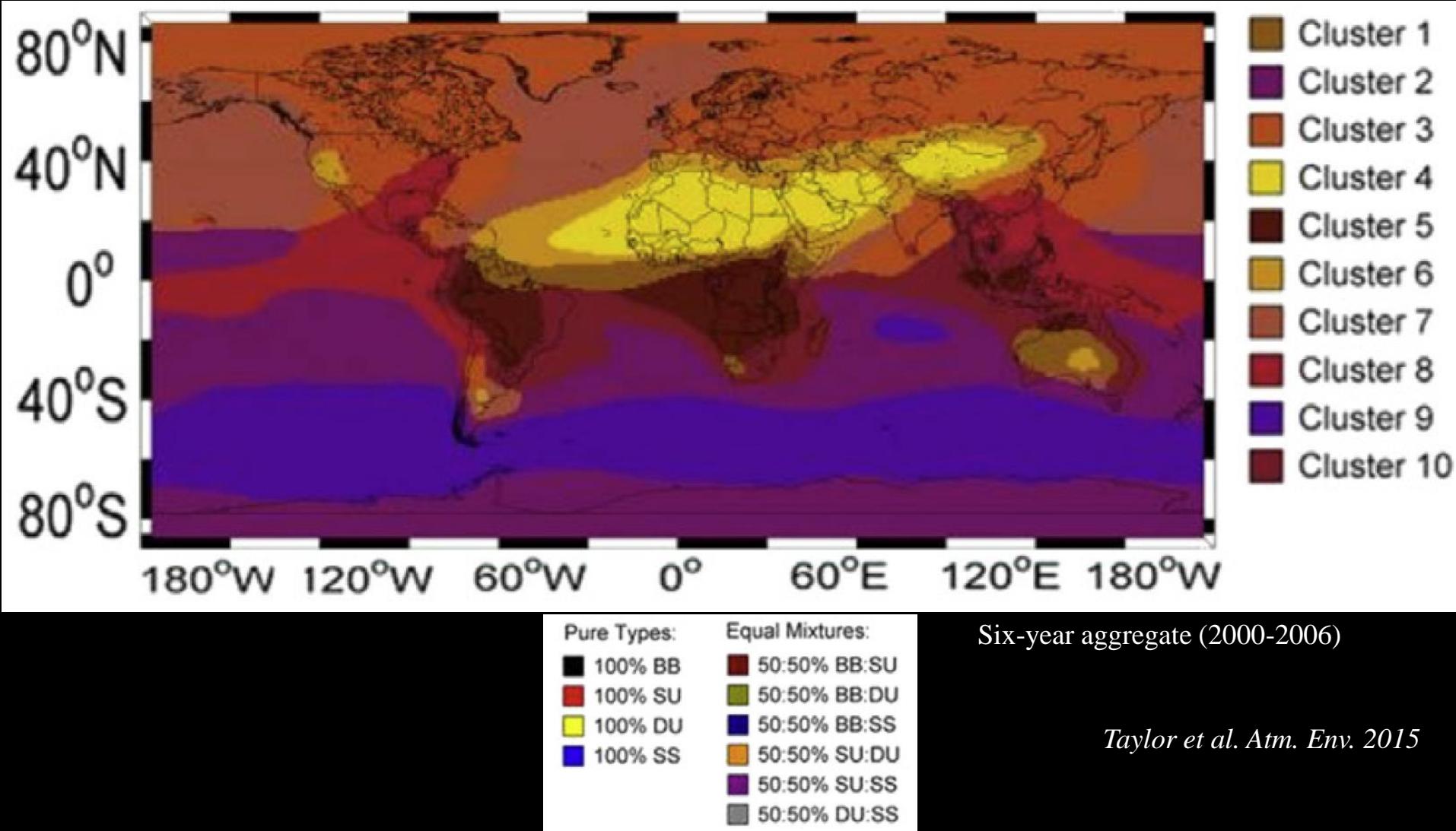
Expected Aerosol-Air-Mass-Type Climatology



January – aggregated model simulations

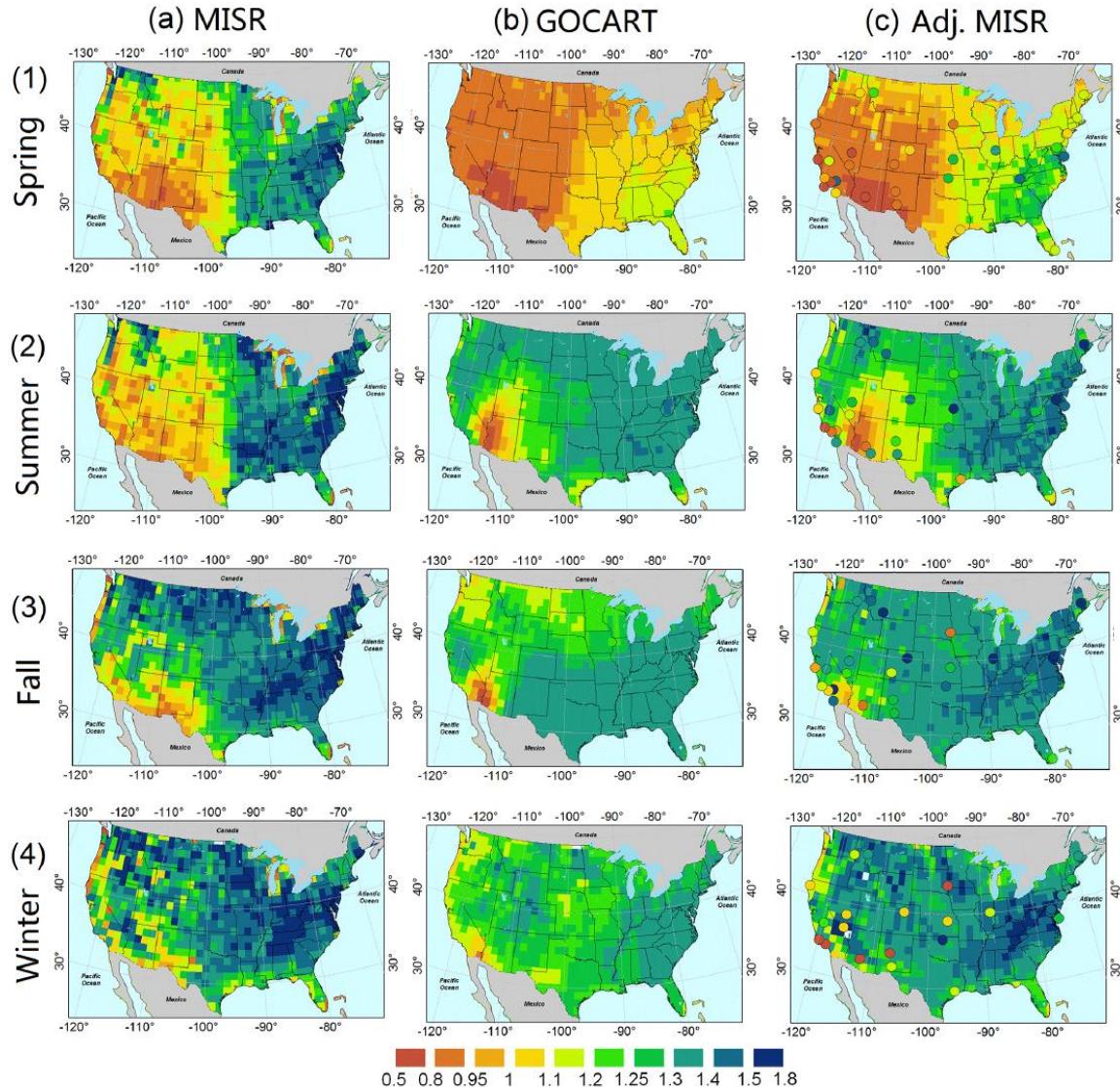
Nearly all the data clustered into FIVE Groupings Based on Aerosol Properties

GoCART Model-Based Aerosol-Type Clustering



Where remote-sensing data are ambiguous, can **use a model to weights the options**

MISR ANG, AAOD Results *Constrained by GoCART Model*



ANG

$$\text{Diff}_{\text{ANG}} = |\alpha_{\text{MISR}} - \alpha_{\text{GOCART}}| \leq \varepsilon_{\text{ANG}}$$

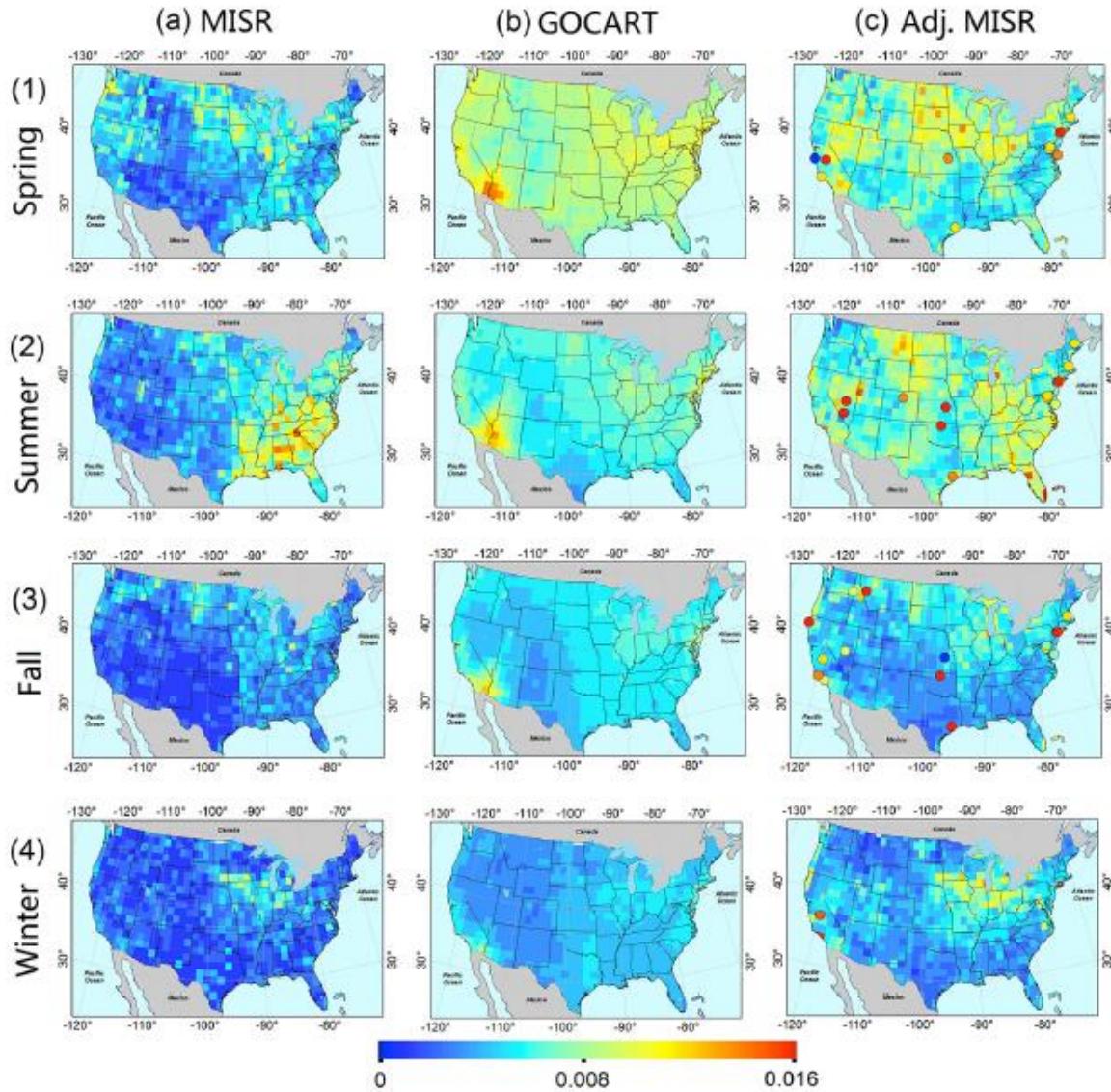
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diff}_{\text{AAOD}} = & \left| \text{Fraction}_{\text{MISR_AAOD}} \right. \\ & \left. - \text{Fraction}_{\text{GOCART_AAOD}} \right| \leq \varepsilon_{\text{AAOD}} \end{aligned}$$

Four years of data (2006-2009)
Seasonally averaged

Shenshen Li et al. AMT 2015

Where remote-sensing data are ambiguous, can *use a model to weights the options*

MISR ANG, AAOD Results *Constrained by GoCART Model*



AAOD

$$\text{Diff}_{\text{ANG}} = |\alpha_{\text{MISR}} - \alpha_{\text{GOCART}}| \leq \varepsilon_{\text{ANG}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diff}_{\text{AAOD}} = & \left| \text{Fraction}_{\text{MISR_AAOD}} \right. \\ & \left. - \text{Fraction}_{\text{GOCART_AAOD}} \right| \leq \varepsilon_{\text{AAOD}} \end{aligned}$$

Four years of data (2006-2009)
Seasonally averaged

Shenshen Li et al. AMT 2015

Where remote-sensing data are ambiguous, can **use a model to weights the options**

SAM-CAAM

[Systematic Aircraft Measurements to Characterize Aerosol Air Masses]



[This is currently a *concept-development effort*, not yet a project]

Primary Objectives:

- Interpret and **enhance 15+ years of satellite aerosol retrieval products**
- **Characterize statistically particle properties** for major aerosol types globally,
 - to provide detail unobtainable from space, but needed to **improve**:
 - the aerosol property **assumptions** in satellite aerosol ***retrieval algorithms***
 - the ***translation between satellite-retrieved aerosol optical properties and species-specific aerosol mass*** and size tracked in ***aerosol transport & climate models***

SAM-CAAM *Required Variables*

[Systematic Aircraft Measurements to Characterize Aerosol Air Masses]

I. Aerosol Properties Derived from Integrated Analysis of *In Situ* Measurements

1. *Spectral extinction coefficient* (EXT)

- To constrain satellite Aerosol Optical Depth (AOD) retrievals

2. *Spectral absorption* (ABS) or single-scattering albedo

- To constrain AOD retrievals, and to determine atmospheric absorption

3. *Particle hygroscopic growth factor* (GRO)

- To connect particle properties between instrument and ambient RH conditions

4. *Particle size* (SIZ)

- As a complement to chemical composition discrimination
- Required for deriving (#7) MEE

5. *Particle composition* (CMP)

- For source and aerosol type identification to connect to model “types”
- To derive the anthropogenic component

6. *Spectral single-scattering phase function* (PHA) [all possible angles]

- To constrain multi-angle radiance AOD retrievals & calculate radiation fields
- *Polarized* – to help determine aerosol type, and constrain polarized remote-sensing data

SAM-CAAM *Required Variables*

[Systematic Aircraft Measurements to Characterize Aerosol Air Masses]

I. Aerosol Properties Derived from Integrated Analysis (continued)

7. ***Mass extinction efficiency*** (MEE) [from integrated analysis of SIZ and CMP]
 - To translate between optical remote-sensing and model parameters
8. ***Real Refractive Index*** (RRI)
 - To constrain AOD retrievals to the level-of-detail required for aerosol forcing

II. Variables Providing Meteorological Context

9. ***Carbon Monoxide*** (CO; also possibly CO₂, NO₂, O₃)
 - As a tracer for smoke, to help distinguish smoke from urban pollution in some cases
10. ***Ambient temperature*** (T) and ***Relative humidity*** (RH)
 - To help interpret ambient measurements
 - To translate between instrument and ambient conditions
11. ***Aircraft 3-D location*** (LOC)
 - To relate aircraft measurements to satellite observations and model results

SAM-CAAM *Required Variables*

[Systematic Aircraft Measurements to Characterize Aerosol Air Masses]

III. Variables Providing Ambient, Remote-Sensing Context

12. *Ambient Spectral single-scattering phase function* (A-PHA) [all possible angles]

- To constrain remote-sensing AOD retrievals
- To help calculate radiation fields
- *Polarized* – to help determine aerosol type, and constrain polarized remote-sensing data

13. *Ambient Spectral extinction coefficient* (A-EXT)

- To constrain remote-sensing AOD retrievals

14. *Large particle / cloud probe* (A-CLD)

- To provide some information about dust and other particles larger than the inlet size cut
- An independent measure of possible cloud impact on the reliability of other data

15. *Aerosol layer heights* (HTS)

- To determine flight levels for direct sampling
- To correlate with meteorological conditions
- As a constraint on trajectory modeling to identify sources and evolution

SAM-CAAM *Payload Options*

[Systematic Aircraft Measurements to Characterize Aerosol Air Masses]

- **Option A** – minimal measurement addressing each variable *in some way*
- **Option B** – provides all required variables, but only for *fine mode*
- **Option C** – provides all required variables, for *fine and coarse mode*
- **Option D** – *Option C* + everything else that would be “*nice to have*”

SAM-CAAM *Concept*

[Systematic Aircraft Measurements to Characterize Aerosol Air Masses]

- **Dedicated Operational Aircraft** – routine flights, 2-3 x/week, on a continuing basis
- **Sample Aerosol Air Masses** accessible from a given base-of-operations, then move; project science team to determine schedule, possible field campaign participation
- Focus on *in situ measurements required* to characterize particle **Optical Properties**, **Chemical Type**, and **Mass Extinction Efficiency** (MEE)
- **Process Data Routinely** at central site; instrument PIs develop & deliver algorithms, upgrade as needed; data distributed via central web site
- Peer-reviewed Paper identifying **4 Payload Options**, of varying ambition; subsequent selections based on agency buy-in and available resources

SAM-CAAM is feasible because:

Unlike aerosol amount, **aerosol microphysical properties tend to be repeatable** from year to year, for a given source in a given season



Thank You!